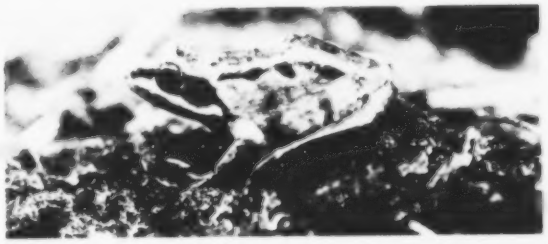
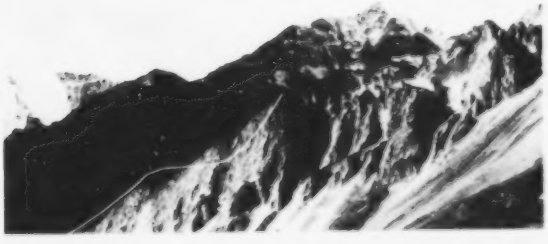
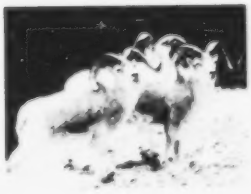
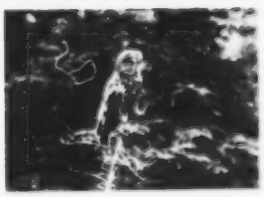
The Status of Yukon's Wildlife









Yukon
Renewable Resources

2007-00424

THE STATUS OF YUKON'S WILDLIFE

DECEMBER, 2000

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THE STATUS OF YUKON'S WILDLIFE

The National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk, signed by all Wildlife Ministers, is an attempt to harmonize the conservation of endangered wildlife across Canada through complementary federal, provincial and territorial legislation, policies and programs. The compilation of status reports on all wildlife at five-year intervals is an obligation under the Accord (see Appendix 2). This is the Yukon's first report. It is limited to vertebrates. The assessments made, and the designations proposed, follow a consistent format and are based solely on scientific information. In the spirit of the Accord they were done "at arms' length from government." Editorial changes were limited to assure consistent language, style and format, but the designations proposed were not altered.

In the past, the Yukon's limited resources for wildlife management have largely been allocated to economically important mammals, birds and fishes. The status assessments for these species are very reliable. On the other hand, much less is known about the other species. Quite a few of them had to be allocated to the designation "status undertermined," and for some species, experts' opinions had to be relied on, and at times these differed.

The Yukon's signing of the National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk and its participation in implementing the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy will ensure that the next status report will be more comprehensive and will include vascular plants and some invertebrates, and that the number of species with undetermined status will be smaller. Also, a serious attempt will be made on improving the assessment and designation process provided to us by the National Working Group, by quantifying all evaluation criteria and removing as much as possible any subjectivity from the process.

The designations in this report reflect the opinions of experts in the various vertebrate groups. However, these designations are at this time not formal, legislated ones. A future Yukon Endangered Species Committee, established under Yukon legislation, may confirm these informal designations after more detailed assessments, and may recommend to the Minister that they be entrenched formally in legislation.

This report is a summary of the detailed analyses contained in Hoefs, M. (ed.), 2000. *Status assessments and proposed "at risk" designations of Yukon's vertebrate species – a technical analysis*. Readers who want more information on vertebrate species are referred to that document, as well as to the exhaustive reference list included in this report.

Manfred Hoefs
Editor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was a co-operative effort of several agencies and knowledgeable individuals. We appreciate the help obtained from Wendy Nixon, Kim Jansen and Delwyn Klassen of the Canadian Wildlife Service; Dave Mossop, Peter Wright, Scott Fraser, Darcie Matthiessen and Chris Moir of Yukon College; Cameron Eckert and Manfred Hoefs of the Yukon government; as well as consulting biologists Brian Slough and Nick deGraf. Without the help of these agencies and individuals, this project would not have been possible, and to all of them we extend our most sincere gratitude.

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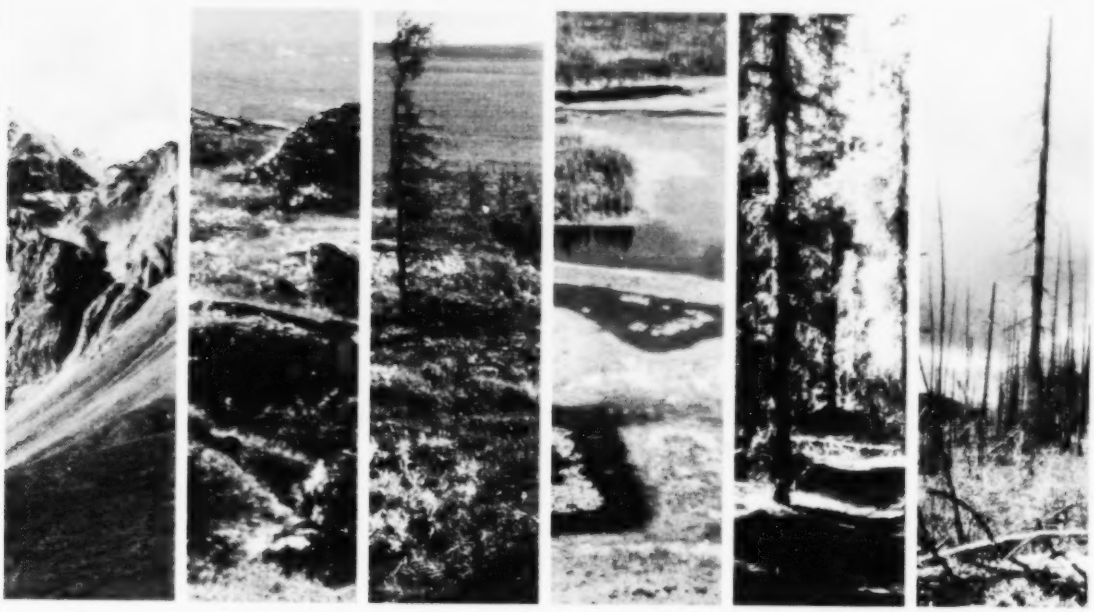
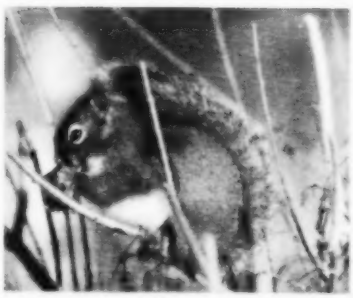


Alpine *Sub-alpine* *Tundra* *Wetlands* *Mature forest* *Burnt forest*

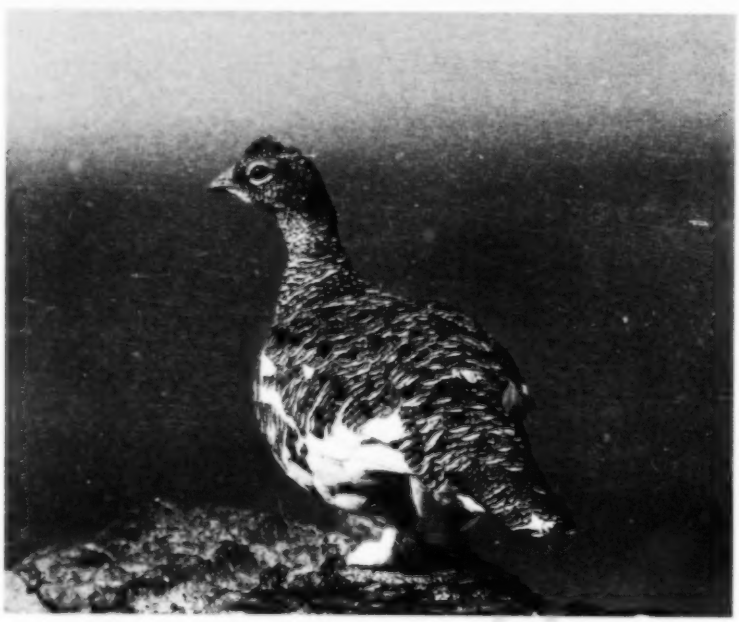
INTRODUCTION

M. Hoefs



M. Hoefs

M. Hoefs



M. Hoefs

At a meeting of wildlife ministers on September 28, 1998 in Victoria, B.C., the Yukon's Minister of Renewable Resources, the Honourable Eric Fairclough, signed the National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk (see Appendix 2). This Accord, and the National

(clockwise, starting upper left): Barren-ground Caribou (green); Red Squirrel (green); Arctic Tern (yellow); Willow Ptarmigan (green).

Framework on which it is based, were developed by the Canadian Wildlife Directors' Committee in 1996 in an effort to bring about a harmonized national approach to the protection of species at risk, with complementary federal, provincial and territorial legislation, regulations, policies and programs.

In signing the Accord, the Yukon is committed to a number of obligations — most importantly, the development of Yukon endangered species protection legislation. This future Yukon Act will be the primary instrument for implementation of the Accord.

The relevant section in the Framework reads as follows:

> *"In order to implement the national framework all jurisdictions will: Establish the necessary legislative authority over all wild species under their jurisdiction and the capacity to designate species at risk as nationally or provincially/territorially endangered species or as nationally, provincially/territorially threatened."*

M. Hoefs

Slims River valley, from Bullion Plateau.

Another provision, which will have to be acted on immediately, is the drafting of a report on the status of Yukon's wildlife.

The Framework reads as follows:

"Monitor the general status of all wild species.

"To evaluate periodically the general status of all species, jurisdictions will assess the status of all species or species groups to identify those that may be in trouble, require special attention or protection, require additional information, or trigger formal risk assessment.

"Each jurisdiction will:

"Create and implement an ongoing process, using definitions and categories set out by the Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council (CESCC), to assess and evaluate the general status of all wild species, species groups within its jurisdiction for the purpose of prioritizing species/species groups where more information is needed and to identify those which require more detailed assessment;

"Produce a report on the known status of wild species/species groups within their jurisdiction at least once every five years.

"The Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council will:

"Use reports from each jurisdiction to produce a summary report on the known status of Canadian species/species assemblages at least once every five years."

SOME USEFUL DEFINITIONS

anthropogenic: refers to "human" or "people-caused"

CESCC: Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council

CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

COSEWIC: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

Extirpated species: wildlife species that no longer exists in the wild in the Yukon, but exists elsewhere in the wild

Feral species: domestic species that has escaped or has intentionally been released and has become firmly established in the wild

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Taxum (pl. Taxa): unit of biological classification and may refer to species, subspecies or genera

In the September 1998 meeting in Victoria, wildlife ministers made the decision that the first jurisdictional status reports would be done in 1999. These would be rolled up into a national report on the status of Canada's wildlife in 2,000. Its publication would be an important event in the history of wildlife conservation in Canada.

This first Yukon status report is focused on vertebrates, of which up to 380 are known to exist in the territory. It is a cooperative effort between the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Branch, the Canadian Wildlife Service, Yukon College and a number of independent wildlife experts who are listed in the acknowledgements.

Compared to the provinces, the Yukon's information base on species other than economically important ones such as game animals, fur bearers and some of the birds of prey, is limited. Therefore, no status could be assigned for some species and for many others, professional judgment was called upon for a decision. However, this report will stimulate interest, and it can be anticipated that future assessments will be more informative and will be expanded to include plants as well as some of the more important invertebrates such as butterflies.

The evaluation process used, and the designations applied (at risk, may be at risk, sensitive, secure and status undetermined), have been worked out by a national committee of experts with the objective of bringing about a consistent approach throughout Canada.

These designations vary from the commonly applied ones such as "endangered," "threatened," or "vulnerable," because these latter terms are reserved for formal legislated designations under a future Yukon endangered species protection act.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT

1. It is the first step to identify candidate species for more detailed assessment followed by formal, legislated designation under the national COSEWIC process and/or by a future Yukon endangered species protection act.
2. Provide baseline information to assist in establishing priorities and directions for management and conservation programs dealing with wildlife species at risk and their habitats.
3. Provide information to the public to increase awareness of what is known regarding the current status of the Yukon's wildlife.
4. Stimulate and focus professional and public input in order to improve the evaluation process and the accuracy of individual species status designations in future reports.
5. Provide Yukon-specific information for a national report on the status of Canada's wildlife to be published in December, 2000.

YUKON'S BIODIVERSITY

M. Hoefs

B. Slough

M. Hoefs

M. Hoefs

The diversity of the Yukon's vertebrate fauna, with up to 380 species, is lower than that of the neighbouring jurisdictions Alaska, British Columbia and Alberta. However, if the size of this territory is taken into consideration, its sub-arctic location, and the lack of a Pacific coastline, then the

(clockwise, starting upper left): Horned Grebe (green); Wood Frog (green); Evening Grosbeak (blue); Mountain Goat (yellow).

Yukon compares well with other jurisdictions. The Beaufort Sea coast has been described as one of the richest ecosystems in the Canadian Arctic (Calef, 1980), and of some 85 Canadian mammals and birds, usually referred to as game animals or birds and fur bearing species, 61 (74%) occur in the Yukon (Hoefs, 1999). The Yukon has its share of wildlife spectacles such as the post-calving aggregations of the Porcupine Caribou Herd or the spring staging areas of water birds.

Physiographic, climatic and glacial factors are primarily responsible for the territory's biodiversity. Much of the land is mountainous in character, however, altitudes range from the highest in Canada — Mount Logan (6050 m) — to the Beaufort coastal plains at sea level. While the prevailing climate is sub-arctic and continental in nature, modifications are brought about by the geographic alignment of mountain ranges and by the proximity of the Pacific Ocean. Weather systems originating in the Pacific dispose of most of their moisture on the western flanks of the mountains, while a rain-shadow is created on east-facing slopes. The results are semi-arid conditions and the development of steppe-like vegetation. Closeness to the Pacific Ocean also brings with it chinook conditions in southwestern Yukon, during which temperatures may rise well above winter averages.

Central and northern Yukon were part of a glacial refugium referred to as Beringia. This ice-free area extended across Alaska and the Bering Sea into Siberia. It allowed animals and plants to persist during the ice age as well as inter-continental exchange of species. At that time, most of the rest of Canada was covered by continental ice sheets. A significant portion of the Yukon's flora and fauna elements are Beringian in origin, while other species colonized the territory from the ice-free area in the south, a process that is still ongoing. Taking Yukon mammals as an example, about 30% are Beringian. Most of the rest originated in the ice-free areas south of the ice sheet, and a few are the result of human introduction (house mouse and elk).

Four major phytogeographic regions have been described for the Yukon: boreal forest, sub-arctic taiga, alpine tundra and arctic tundra. Fire has been a major factor in influencing species diversity in forested regions (Hulten, 1968). This complex glacial history, the diverse topography with rugged mountains, plateaus, lowlands and valleys, and the varied climatic environments have led to genetic isolation over many geographic and ecological barriers, resulting in biological complexity. The outcome was local sub-speciation, some speciation (evolution of endemics), and the formation of 23 distinct ecoregions within five ecozones.

Ecozones — large tracts of land with similar ecological conditions — are subdivided into ecoregions. Ecoregions have similar biophysical and climatic parameters on a regional scale (Oswald and Senyk, 1977). They are often referred to in this document when describing the ranges of terrestrial vertebrates, while the distribution of fishes is allocated to drainage systems.

STATUS EVALUATION SYSTEM

C. Eckert

M. Hoefs

M. Hoefs

M. Hoefs

The biological status of a species is as unique as its life history. In order to focus management and conservation efforts, however, it is necessary to group species of similar status into broad categories. In the future, as our knowledge of species (especially plants,

(clockwise, starting upper left): Le Conte's Sparrow (red); Arctic Ground Squirrel (green); Snowy Owl (yellow); Mountain Caribou (green).

non-game animals and invertebrates) expands, several complementary evaluation systems may be required for different groups of species. However, in this first assessment, efforts are limited to vertebrates.

STATUS CATEGORIES

The status evaluation system outlined in this document separates the Yukon's wildlife species into five categories or lists. In a broad sense, the categories can be defined at three levels:

- At risk (categories 1 and 2 or red and blue lists),
- Not at risk (categories 3 and 4 or yellow and green lists), and
- Unknown (status undetermined list).

The word "risk" is used to indicate the risk of extirpation within the Yukon. It does not take into consideration the status of a species in neighbouring jurisdictions.

ALLOCATION PROCESS

The allocation of a given species to a category is based on an assessment of various attributes and indicators. These have been worked out by a national committee of experts with the objective of establishing a consistent system in Canada, which will eventually be applied by all provinces and territories. A consistent system is essential since various jurisdictional status assessments will be rolled up into a national report on the status of Canada's wildlife every five years.

Table 1 lists the indicators and provides quantitative criteria for some of them, allowing an allocation to the categories with A being the most critical designation and D being the one of least concern.

	SCORE			
INDICATOR	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
1a. Population size	Very small <1,000	Small 1,000-3,000	Medium 3,000-10,000	Large >10,000
1b. Number of occurrences	Very small 0-5	Small 6-20	Medium 21-100	Large >100
1c. Distribution	Very restricted <3% of jurisdiction	Restricted 4-10% of jurisdiction	Regional 11-50% jurisdiction	Widespread >50% of jurisdiction
2a. Trend in population	Rapid decline >50% in 10 years	Decline >20% in 10 years	Stable natural fluctuation	Increasing
2b. Trend in distribution	Rapid decline	Decline	Stable	Increasing
3a. Threat to population	Extreme	Moderate	Limited	None
3b. Threat to habitat	Extreme	Moderate	Limited	None

***Table 1**: Guidelines for scoring the indicators (A-D): abundance and distribution (1a, 1b, 1c), trends (2a, 2b) and threats (3a, 3b) of wildlife species.*

The process of assessing a species involves the following steps.

Step I. Estimate the species' attributes through literature review and consultation with experts.

For the most part, information on the Yukon's vertebrates is limited to distribution and to a lesser extent, population size and number of occurrences. Much less is known about trends, and at this time it is assumed that human threats to populations or their habitats are restricted to the vicinities of population centres or areas with intensive agricultural, mining or forestry activities.

Step II. Consider status of species elsewhere (through Nature Conservancy Global scores, designations in British Columbia, Alberta, Alaska, etc.),

Step III. Assign general status designation,

Since some of the indicators listed above are descriptive and not quantified, a certain amount of subjectivity in the rating may be unavoidable. The Canadian General Status Working Group has therefore provided the following verbal description (page 10) to be used as guidelines to assist in the assessment of biological attributes necessary for determining the general status of a species within a jurisdiction (province, territory, or nationally). They are based on definitions used in the IUCN Red List Categories, CITES Criteria for Amendment of Appendices I and II (Res. Conf. 9.24), and the Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centres of the Nature Conservancy.

ATTRIBUTE	INDICATOR	
1. Abundance and distribution	a. Population size	**Step I**
	b. Number of occurrences	
	c. Distribution	
2. Trends	a. Size	
	b. Distribution	
3. Threats	a. Population	
	b. Habitats	
4. Status elsewhere	G1, G2, G3, ... or other	**Step II**
5. General status	Category 1. At risk (red)	**Step III**
	Category 2. May be at risk (blue)	
	Category 3. Sensitive (yellow)	
	Category 4. Secure (green)	
	Category 5. Status undetermined/data deficient	

***Table 2**: These are the steps taken in the classification process.*

INDICATORS (Canadian General Status Working Group)

1. Population size

Population size is defined as the current estimate of the total number of mature individuals capable of reproduction. Where populations are characterized by natural fluctuations, the minimum number should be used. Likewise, if the population is characterized by biased breeding sex ratios, it is appropriate to use lower estimates for the number of mature individuals that will take this into account (e.g. estimates of the effective population size, Ne). For many species a figure of less that 1,000 individuals has been found to be an appropriate guideline of what constitutes a small population. The numbers in Table 1 are presented as general guidelines since it is impossible to give numerical values that are applicable to all taxa. It is likely that different definitions of what constitutes a small population will need to be developed for different taxonomic groups.

2. Population trend

Population trend is defined as an estimate of the change in the number of mature individuals over time. Rapidly declining is defined as a decrease of 50% in the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer. Declining is defined as a decrease of 20% in the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer. Natural fluctuations will not normally count as part of a decline, but an observed decline should not be considered part of a natural fluctuation unless there is evidence for this.

3. Distribution trend

Distribution trend is defined as a decrease in the geographic distribution of the species over time. Rapidly declining is defined as a decrease of 50% in the last 20 years or six generations, whichever is longer. Declining is defined as a decrease of 20% in the last 20 years or six generations, whichever is longer.

4. Geographic distribution

Geographic distribution is defined as the current area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary which can be drawn to encompass all the known, inferred or projected sites of occurrence, excluding cases of vagrancy. The area within the imaginary boundary should, however, exclude significant areas where the species does not occur. For migratory species, the geographic distribution is the smallest area essential at any stage for the survival of the species.

5. Number of occurrences

Number of occurrences is defined as the estimated sites where the species currently persists. A site occurrence is described ecologically as a location representing a habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population. A site occurrence will be defined differently for different species depending on their natural history. When a species' distribution is extremely limited and there are very few site occurrences, it is very susceptible to any number of ecological disturbances, both predictable and unpredictable (for small population paradigm). This criteria is therefore the single most important factor influencing overall rank when the number of occurrences is few.

6. Threats to the population

Threats to the population are defined as observed, inferred, or projected direct exploitation, harassment, or ecological interactions with predators, competitors, pathogens or parasites which may result in population declines. Extreme threats are significant, affect more than half the population, and are unmitigated. Moderate threats are also serious, but affect less than half the population or are mitigated by some level of human protection. Limited threats are less significant to population viability, or are being mitigated through protective measures.

7. Threats to the habitat

Threats to the habitat are defined as observed, inferred, or projected habitat alterations (loss, conversion, degradation, or fragmentation) which may result in population declines. Extreme threats are significant, affect more than half the population, and are unmitigated. Moderate threats are also serious, but affect less than half the population or are mitigated by some level of human protection. Limited threats are less significant to population viability, or are being mitigated through protective measures.

DEFINITION OF DESIGNATIONS

Category 1 (Red List): Current knowledge suggests that these species are at risk. It includes species that have already been the subject of formal, detailed assessments and designation through Yukon legislation (Yukon Wildlife Act, Yukon Act) or the federal COSEWIC process. Muskoxen, white-tailed deer, elk, and Bowhead Whales are in this category because of their very low numbers. They require special management efforts such as full protection.

Category 2 (Blue List): Current knowledge suggests that these species may be at risk, but larger population sizes and more widespread distribution appear to make their status less precarious than that of red-listed species. It includes species which are particularly vulnerable because of non-cyclical declines in population or habitat, or reductions in distribution. Species that are generally suspected of being at risk, but for which information is too limited to clearly define their status, have also been placed in this category to indicate the immediate need for more information. Blue-listed species raise a flag. They are priority candidates for formal, legislated designation through a future Yukon endangered species act once detailed assessments have verified their status. Two of the Yukon's amphibians (Columbia Spotted Frog and Boreal Chorus Frog) are blue-listed species because of their very restricted distribution and the limited information about them. The *anatum* Peregrine Falcon and the Merlin are blue-listed because of their low numbers and susceptibility to pesticides.

Category 3 (Yellow List): These are sensitive species that are not currently believed to be at risk, but may require special management to address concerns related to naturally low populations or densities, limited territorial distribution, or demographical/life history features that make them vulnerable to anthropogenic changes in their environment or to human persecution. Wolf and grizzly are typical examples of yellow-listed species because of their sensitivity to anthropogenic influences. Mountain goats fall into this category because of their limited distribution and small population size.

Category 4 (Green List): These species are not at risk. The population size is large and stable. They have a wide distribution and their habitats, at present, are generally secure. This list also includes bird species that migrate through the Yukon and may not necessarily breed here, as well as most of the Yukon's game species such as moose and barren-ground caribou.

Category 5 (Status undetermined): This category includes those species for which insufficient information is available at present to determine status using this process. Included here are newcomers to the Yukon such as the cougar. While there are about 200 sight records, there is, as yet, no tangible evidence of their presence, nor is it known how many of the sight records are reliable. Also included here are accidental species that have been observed now and then, but which have not — as far as is known — established a permanent, reproducing population in the territory. The turkey vulture is an example of an accidental (vagrant) species. Included here as well are accidentally or intentionally released exotics such as house mouse, pheasant and starling.

On the other hand, peripheral species are not included under "status undetermined." These are species that are at the edge of the range in the Yukon and whose major distribution is found in adjacent jurisdictions. Mountain goat and Boreal Toad are examples of peripheral species. These species are allocated to their appropriate lists (red, blue, and yellow) for the following reasons.

1. There is increasing evidence that populations at the edges of their range possess unique genetic traits that may be important contributors to the long-term survival and evolution of a species (Mayr ,1967, 1982). Scudder (1989) states, "Marginal populations have a high adaptive significance to the species as a whole, and marginal (peripheral) habitat conservation, preservation and management is one of the best ways to conserve the genetic diversity....."

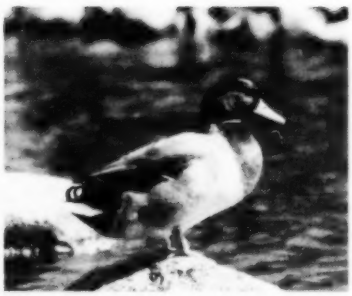
2. Due to their geographic position, populations at the edges of their range may also be important in enabling the species as a whole to survive long-term environmental changes, such as global warming.

3. Responses of species to environmental changes may be more easily recognized at the periphery of their range than at the core and, therefore, peripheral populations should be monitored for impacts before a particular species becomes threatened or vulnerable throughout its range.

4. Taken to its logical conclusion, the exclusion of peripheral species from proper management could result in a tremendous loss of the Yukon's genetic diversity.

DESIGNATION PROCESS

C. Eckert



M. Hoefs

M. Hoefs

J. Meikle

This report is based on the collective wisdom and expertise of a number of biologists, most of them not associated with the Yukon government. Their names and affiliations are cited in the acknowledgments. Their assessments of status and proposed designations have been accepted without

(clockwise, starting upper left): Black tern (red); Mallard (green); Least Chipmunk (green); Wood Frog (green).

alterations and are reflected in the following lists. Their detailed technical reports are compiled in a separate document, Hoefs, M. (ed.), 2000. *Status assessments and proposed "at risk" designations of Yukon's vertebrate species – a technical analysis*, which is available in the Renewable Resources and Yukon College libraries. This report provides a summary, primarily meant for the general public.

More than 380 vertebrate species are known to inhabit the Yukon year-round, on a seasonal basis or as occasional visitors. The 384 species consist of 66 mammals, four amphibians, 281 birds and 33 fishes. Not all of these are "species" in a taxonomic sense. In some cases, such as Dall's and Stone's sheep, subspecies are recognized and listed separately. In one instance, even distinct regional populations are recognized such as the Rainbow Trout in the Yukon and Alsek River drainages. In Table 3, information is given on the number of species in the different designations or lists.

If species with undetermined designation are omitted, then about 22% of the Yukon's vertebrates are at risk (38 red-listed and 28 blue-listed species). While this percentage is high, it has to be recognized that few of these species are at risk because of human activities. Most of these species are naturally rare and have a very restricted distribution in the Yukon because they are peripheral species that reach the northern extreme of their range here, while they are more widespread in British Columbia, western Northwest Territories or southeastern Alaska. Nevertheless, human activities have affected some species. The Wood Bison and Muskoxen were extirpated in the Yukon and are now making a come-back because of successful re-introductions. Bowhead Whale, *anatum* and *tundrius* peregrine falcons suffered severe declines in the past, but they also are on the way to recovery. Lastly, most of the Yukon was covered by ice as recently as 10,000 to 12,000 years ago, and flora and fauna elements have not yet reached an equilibrium with the prevailing environmental conditions. New species have invaded the Yukon over the last century (since records have been kept) and additional ones are expected to do so in the future, particularly if the warming trend in climate continues. Coyote, cougar, white-tailed deer and mule deer are mammalian examples of recent arrivals in the Yukon.

Lists	Designations	Mammals	Amphibians	Birds	Fishes	Total
Red	S1	4		34		38
Blue	S2	4	2	22		28
Yellow	S3	9	1	49	8	67
Green	S4	46	1	108	11	166
Undetermined	S5	3		68	14	85
Totals		**66**	**4**	**281**	**33**	**384**

***Table 3**: Summary of "at risk" designations of Yukon's vertebrates.*

RED LIST (DESIGNATION: S1)

Current knowledge suggests that these species are at risk. They require special management effort such as full protection.

Mammals

Muskox *Ovibos moschatus*
White-tailed Deer *Odocoileus virginianus*
Elk *Cervus canadensis*
Bowhead Whale *Balaena mysticetus*

Amphibians

not applicable

Birds

Yellow-billed Loon *Gavia adamsii*
Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*
Brant *Branta bernicla*
King Eider *Somateria spectabilis*
Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*
Peregrine Falcon (tundrius) *Falco peregrinus tundrius*
Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*
Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor*
Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicaria*
Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*
Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle*
Pileated Woodpecker *Dryocopus pileatus*
Eastern Phoebe *Sayornis phoebe*
Blue-headed Vireo *Vireo solitarius*
Philadelphia Vireo *Vireo philadelphicus*
Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*
Mountain Chickadee *Poecile gambeli*
Winter Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*
Marsh Wren *Cistothorus palustris*
Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica*
Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*
Magnolia Warbler *Dendroica magnolia*
Cape May Warbler *Dendroica tigrina*
Bay-breasted Warbler *Dendroica castanea*
Black-and-white Warbler *Mniotilta varia*
Ovenbird *Seiurus aurocapilla*
Mourning Warbler *Oporornis philadelphia*
MacGillivray's Warbler *Oporornis tolmiei*
Canada Warbler *Wilsonia canadensis*
Western Tanager *Piranga ludoviciana*
Le Conte's Sparrow *Ammodramus leconteii*
Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia*
Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheucticus ludovicianus*

Fishes

not applicable

RED LIST (DESIGNATION: S1)

Current knowledge suggests that these species are at risk. They require special management effort such as full protection.

Mammals

Muskox *Ovibos moschatus*
White-tailed Deer *Odocoileus virginianus*
Elk *Cervus canadensis*
Bowhead Whale *Balaena mysticetus*

Amphibians

not applicable

Birds

Yellow-billed Loon *Gavia adamsii*
Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*
Brant *Branta bernicla*
King Eider *Somateria spectabilis*
Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*
Peregrine Falcon (tundrius) *Falco peregrinus tundrius*
Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*
Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor*
Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicaria*
Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*
Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle*
Pileated Woodpecker *Dryocopus pileatus*
Eastern Phoebe *Sayornis phoebe*
Blue-headed Vireo *Vireo solitarius*
Philadelphia Vireo *Vireo philadelphicus*
Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*
Mountain Chickadee *Poecile gambeli*
Winter Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*
Marsh Wren *Cistothorus palustris*
Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica*
Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*
Magnolia Warbler *Dendroica magnolia*
Cape May Warbler *Dendroica tigrina*
Bay-breasted Warbler *Dendroica castanea*
Black-and-white Warbler *Mniotilta varia*
Ovenbird *Seiurus aurocapillus*
Mourning Warbler *Oporornis philadelphia*
MacGillivray's Warbler *Oporornis tolmiei*
Canada Warbler *Wilsonia canadensis*
Western Tanager *Piranga ludoviciana*
Le Conte's Sparrow *Ammodramus leconteii*
Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia*
Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheucticus ludovicianus*

Fishes

not applicable

BLUE LIST (DESIGNATION: S2)

Current knowledge suggests that these species may be at risk, but larger population sizes and a more wide-spread distribution appear to make their status less precarious than that of red-listed species.

Mammals

Wood bison *Bison bison athabascae*
Polar Bear *Ursus maritimus*
Mule Deer *Odocoileus hemionus*
Fisher *Martes pennanti*

Amphibians

Columbia Spotted Frog *Rana luteiventris*
Boreal Chorus Frog *Pseudacris maculata*

Birds

Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*
Tundra Swan *Cygnus columbianus*
Trumpeter Swan *Cygnus buccinator*
Snow Goose *Chen caerulescens*
Redhead *Aythya americana*
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*
Merlin *Falco columbarius*
Peregrine Falcon (anatum) *Falco peregrinus anatum*
Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*
Surfbird *Aphriza virgata*
Stilt Sandpiper *Calidris himantopus*
Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*
Pomarine Jaeger *Stercorarius pomarinus*
Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus*
Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus*
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher *Empidonax flaviventris*
Northern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Gray-headed Chickadee *Poecile cinctus*
Golden-crowned Kinglet *Regulus satrapa*
Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum*
Brewer's Sparrow *Spizella breweri taverneri*
Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus*

Fishes

not applicable

YELLOW LIST (DESIGNATION: S3)

These are sensitive species that are not currently believed to be at risk, but may require special management to address concerns related to naturally low populations or densities, limited territorial distribution, or demographic/life history features that make them vulnerable to anthropogenic changes in their environments or to human persecution.

Mammals

White Whale (Beluga) *Delphinapterus leucas*
Stone's Sheep *Ovis dalli stonei*
Mountain Goat *Oreamnos americanus*
Grey Wolf *Canis lupus*
Grizzly Bear *Ursus arctos*
Ogilvie Mountains Lemming *Dicrostonyx nunatakensis*
Western Jumping Mouse *Zapus princeps*
Arctic Fox *Alopex lagopus*
Wolverine *Gulo gulo*

Amphibians

Boreal Toad *Bufo boreas*

Birds

Gadwall *Anas strepera*
Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*
Surf Scoter *Melanitta perspicillata*
White-winged Scoter *Melanitta fusca*
Oldsquaw *Clangula hyemalis*
Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*
Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*
Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*
Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*
Red-tailed Hawk (Harlan's) *Buteo jamaicensis harlani*
Rough-legged Hawk *Buteo lagopus*
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*
American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*
Gyrfalcon *Falco rusticolus*
Blue Grouse *Dendragapus obscurus*
White-tailed Ptarmigan *Lagopus leucurus*
Sharp-tailed Grouse *Tympanuchus phasianellus*
Sora *Porzana carolina*
American Coot *Fulica americana*
Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis*
Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus*
Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*
Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*
Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*
Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*
Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
Thayer's Gull *Larus thayeri*
Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*
Snowy Owl *Nyctea scandiaca*
Northern Hawk Owl *Surnia ulula*
Great Gray Owl *Strix nebulosa*
Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*
Boreal Owl *Aegolius funereus*
Black-backed Woodpecker *Picoides arcticus*
Least Flycatcher *Empidonax minimus*
Hammond's Flycatcher *Empidonax hammondii*
Dusky Flycatcher *Empidonax oberholseri*
Warbling Vireo *Vireo gilvus*
Red-breasted Nuthatch *Sitta canadensis*
Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*
Mountain Bluebird *Sialia currucoides*
American Redstart *Setophaga ruticilla*
Swamp Sparrow *Melospiza georgiana*
White-throated Sparrow *Zonotrichia albicollis*
Smith's Longspur *Calcarius pictus*
Townsend's Warbler *Dendroica townsendi*

Fishes

Chum Salmon *Oncorhynchus keta*
Kokanee *Oncorhynchus nerka*
Chinook Salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*
Rainbow Trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Alsek Drainage Basin)
Bull Trout *Salvelinus confluentus*
Lake Trout *Salvelinus namaycush*
Squanga Whitefish *Coregonus clupeaformis*
White Sucker *Catostomus commersoni*

GREEN LIST (DESIGNATION: S4)

These species are not at risk. Their population size is large and stable. They have a wide distribution and their habitats are generally secure at present. Included also are common birds that annually migrate through the Yukon but may not necessarily breed here.

Mammals

Bearded Seal *Erignathus barbatus*
Ringed Seal *Phoca hispida*
Black Bear *Ursus americanus*
Dall's Sheep *Ovis dalli dalli*
Moose *Alces alces*
Woodland/Mountain Caribou *Rangifer tarandus caribou*
Barren-ground Caribou *Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*
Black-backed Shrew *Sorex arcticus*
Common Shrew *Sorex cinereus*
Pygmy Shrew *Sorex hoy*
Dusky Shrew *Sorex monticolus*
Water Shrew *Sorex palustris*
Tundra Shrew *Sorex tundrensis*
Barrenground Shrew *Sorex ugyunak*
Little Brown Bat *Myotis lucifugus*
Snowshoe Hare *Lepus americanus*
Collared Pika *Ochotona collaris*
Northern Red-backed Vole *Clethrionomys rutilus*
Brown Lemming *Lemmus sibiricus*
Long-tailed Vole *Microtus longicaudus*
Singing Vole *Microtus miurus*
Tundra Vole *Microtus oeconomus*
Meadow Vole *Microtus pennsylvanicus*
Chestnut-cheeked Vole *Microtus xanthognathus*
Muskrat *Ondrata zibethicus*
Heather Vole *Phenacomys intermedius*
Northern Bog Lemming *Synaptomys borealis*
Beaver *Castor canadensis*
Bushy-tailed Woodrat *Neotoma cinerea*
Deer Mouse *Peromyscus maniculatus*
Porcupine *Erithizon dorsatum*
Northern Flying Squirrel *Glaucomys sabrinus*
Hoary Marmot *Marmota caligata*
Woodchuck *Marmota monax*
Arctic Ground Squirrel *Spermophilus parryii*
Least Chipmunk *Tamias minimus*
Red Squirrel *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*
Meadow Jumping Mouse *Zapus hudsonius*
Coyote *Canis latrans*
Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*
Lynx *Lynx canadensis*
River Otter *Lontra canadensis*
Marten *Martes americana*
Ermine *Mustela erminea*
Least Weasel *Mustela nivalis*
Mink *Mustela vison*

Amphibians

Wood Frog *Rana sylvatica*

Birds

Red-throated Loon *Gavia stellata*
Pacific Loon *Gavia pacifica*
Common Loon *Gavia immer*
Horned Grebe *Podiceps auritus*
Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena*
Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*
Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*
Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*
American Wigeon *Anas americana*
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*
Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors*
Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*
Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca*
Canvasback *Aythya valisineria*
Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*
Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*
Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus*
Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*
Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*
Barrow's Goldeneye *Bucephala islandica*
Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*
Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*
Ruffed Grouse *Bonasa umbellus*
Spruce Grouse *Falcipennis canadensis*
Willow Ptarmigan *Lagopus lagopus*
Rock Ptarmigan *Lagopus mutus*
Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
American Golden-Plover *Pluvialis dominica*
Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*
Lesser Yellowlegs *T ringa flavipes*

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*
Wandering Tattler *Heteroscelus incanus*
Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia*
Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda*
Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica*
Sanderling *Calidris alba*
Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*
Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*
Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*
Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*
Long-tailed Jaeger *Stercorarius longicaudus*
Bonaparte's Gull *Larus philadelphia*
Mew Gull *Larus canus*
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus*
Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*
Belted Kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon*
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus varius*
Downy Woodpecker *Picoides pubescens*
Hairy Woodpecker *Picoides villosus*
Three-toed Woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus*
Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*
Western Wood-Pewee *Contopus sordidulus*
Alder Flycatcher *Empidonax alnorum*
Say's Phoebe *Sayornis saya*
Northern Shrike *Lanius excubitor*
Gray Jay *Perisoreus canadensis*
Black-billed Magpie *Pica pica*
Common Raven *Corvus corax*
Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris*
Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*
Violet-green Swallow *Tachycineta thalassina*
Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*
Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*
Black-capped Chickadee *Poecile atricapillus*
Boreal Chickadee *Poecile hudsonicus*
American Dipper *Cinclus mexicanus*
Ruby-crowned Kinglet *Regulus calendula*
Townsend's Solitaire *Myadestes townsendi*
Gray-cheeked Thrush *Catharus minimus*
Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*
Hermit Thrush *Catharus guttatus*
American Robin *Turdus migratorius*
Varied Thrush *Ixoreus naevius*
American Pipit *Anthus rubescens*
Bohemian Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus*
Tennessee Warbler *Vermivora peregrina*
Orange-crowned Warbler *Vermivora celata*
Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia*
Yellow-rumped Warbler *Dendroica coronata*
Blackpoll Warbler *Dendroica striata*
Northern Waterthrush *Seiurus noveboracensis*
Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas*
Wilson's Warbler *Wilsonia pusilla*
American Tree Sparrow *Spizella arborea*
Chipping Sparrow *Spizella passerina*
Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis*
Fox Sparrow *Passerella iliaca*
Lincoln's Sparrow *Melospiza lincolnii*
White-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys*
Golden-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia atricapilla*
Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemalis*
Lapland Longspur *Calcarius lapponicus*
Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*
Red-winged Blackbird *Agelaius phoeniceus*
Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus*
Brown-headed Cowbird *Molothrus ater*
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch *Leucosticte tephrocotis*
Pine Grosbeak *Pinicola enucleator*
Purple Finch *Carpodacus purpureus*
Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*
White-winged Crossbill *Loxia leucoptera*
Common Redpoll *Carduelis flammea*
Hoary Redpoll *Carduelis hornemanni*
Pine Siskin *Carduelis pinus*

Fishes

Dolly Varden/Arctic Char complex *Salvelinus malma* or *Salvelinus alpinus* complex
Arctic Cisco *Coregonus autumnalis*
Least Cisco *Coregonus sardinella*
Lake Whitefish *Coregonus clupeaformis*
Round Whitefish *Prosopium cylindraceum*
Arctic Grayling *Thymallus arcticus*
Northern Pike *Esox lucius*
Lake Chub *Couesius plumbeus*
Longnose Sucker *Catostomus catostomus*
Burbot *Lota lota*
Slimy Sculpin *Cottus cognatus*

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*
Wandering Tattler *Heteroscelus incanus*
Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia*
Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda*
Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica*
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Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*
Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*
Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*
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Mew Gull *Larus canus*
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus*
Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*
Belted Kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon*
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus varius*
Downy Woodpecker *Picoides pubescens*
Hairy Woodpecker *Picoides villosus*
Three-toed Woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus*
Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*
Western Wood-Pewee *Contopus sordidulus*
Alder Flycatcher *Empidonax alnorum*
Say's Phoebe *Sayornis saya*
Northern Shrike *Lanius excubitor*
Gray Jay *Perisoreus canadensis*
Black-billed Magpie *Pica pica*
Common Raven *Corvus corax*
Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris*
Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*
Violet-green Swallow *Tachycineta thalassina*
Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*
Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*
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Blackpoll Warbler *Dendroica striata*
Northern Waterthrush *Seiurus noveboracensis*
Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas*
Wilson's Warbler *Wilsonia pusilla*
American Tree Sparrow *Spizella arborea*
Chipping Sparrow *Spizella passerina*
Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis*
Fox Sparrow *Passerella iliaca*
Lincoln's Sparrow *Melospiza lincolnii*
White-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys*
Golden-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia atricapilla*
Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemalis*
Lapland Longspur *Calcarius lapponicus*
Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*
Red-winged Blackbird *Agelaius phoeniceus*
Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus*
Brown-headed Cowbird *Molothrus ater*
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch *Leucosticte tephrocotis*
Pine Grosbeak *Pinicola enucleator*
Purple Finch *Carpodacus purpureus*
Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*
White-winged Crossbill *Loxia leucoptera*
Common Redpoll *Carduelis flammea*
Hoary Redpoll *Carduelis hornemanni*
Pine Siskin *Carduelis pinus*

Fishes

Dolly Varden/Arctic Char complex *Salvelinus malma* or *Salvelinus alpinus* complex
Arctic Cisco *Coregonus autumnalis*
Least Cisco *Coregonus sardinella*
Lake Whitefish *Coregonus clupeaformis*
Round Whitefish *Prosopium cylindraceum*
Arctic Grayling *Thymallus arcticus*
Northern Pike *Esox lucius*
Lake Chub *Couesius plumbeus*
Longnose Sucker *Catostomus catostomus*
Burbot *Lota lota*
Slimy Sculpin *Cottus cognatus*

SPECIES WITH UNDETERMINED STATUS (DESIGNATION: S5)

This category includes those species for which insufficient information is available at present to determine status. Accidental species, that have been observed now and then, but which have not — as far as is known — established a permament breeding population are also included, as well as accidentally or intentionally released exotics.

Mammals

Killer Whale (Orca) *Orcinus orca*
Cougar *Felis concolor*
House Mouse *Mus musculus*

Amphibians

not applicable

Birds

a) Insufficient Information (U)

Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera*
Black Scoter *Melanitta nigra*
Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus*
Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*
Dunlin *Calidris alpina*
Franklin's Gull *Larus pipixcan*
Little Gull *Larus minutus*
Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*
Glaucous-winged Gull *Larus glaucescens*
Sabine's Gull *Xema sabini*
Ross's Gull *Rhodostethia rosea*
Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*
Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura*
Northern Saw-whet Owl *Aegolius acadicus*
Rufous Hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*
Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*
American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Brown Creeper *Certhia americana*
Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*
Palm Warbler *Dendroica palmarum*
Clay-colored Sparrow *Spizella pallida*
Brewer's Blackbird *Euphagus cyanocephalus*
House Finch *Carpodacus mexicanus*

b) Introduced (I)

Rock Dove *Columba livia*
European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*

c) Vagrant (V)

Eared Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*
Western Grebe *Aechmophorus occidentalis*
Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*
Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*
Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*
Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*
Wood Duck *Aix sponsa*
Common Crane *Grus grus*
Snowy Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*
Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*
Willet *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*
Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*
Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa*
Black Turnstone *Arenaria melanocephala*
Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
Little Stint *Calidris minuta*
White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*
California Gull *Larus californicus*
Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides*
Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*
Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus*
Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*
Red-legged Kittiwake *Rissa brevirostris*
Ivory Gull *Pagophila eburnea*
Thick-billed Murre *Uria lomvia*
Ancient Murrelet *Synthliboramphus antiquus*
Red-breasted Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus ruber*
Western Kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis*
Steller's Jay *Cyanocitta stelleri*
Clark's Nutcracker *Nucifraga columbiana*
Purple Martin *Progne subis*
Nashville Warbler *Vermivora ruficapilla*

Lark Sparrow *Chondestes grammacus*
Lazuli Bunting *Passerina amoena*
Meadowlark sp. *Sturnella sp.*
Yellow-headed Blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*
Common Grackle *Quiscalus quiscula*
Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula*
Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*
American Goldfinch *Carduelis tristis*
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

d) Exotic (E)
Ring-necked Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*

Fishes
Arctic Lamprey *Lampetra japonica*
Coho Salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch*
Rainbow Trout (Yukon drainage system) *Oncorhynchus mykiss*
Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss*
Bering Cisco *Coregomus laurettae*
Broad Whitefish *Coregomus nasus*
Pygmy Whitefish *Prosopium coulteri*
Inconnu *Stenodus leucichthys*
Boreal Rainbow Smelt complex *Osmerus eperlamus* or *Osmerus mordax* complex
Flathead Chub *Platygobio gracilis*
Longnose Dace *Rhinichthys cataractae*
Ninespine Stckleback *Pungitius pungitius*
Trout Perch *Persopsis omiscomaycus*
Spoonhead Sculpin *Cottus cognatus*

LITERATURE RELEVANT TO THE YUKON'S VERTEBRATE FAUNA

GENERAL REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF RATIONALE FOR DESIGNATIONS

MAMMALS

RED LIST

Muskox: Distribution restricted to two ecoregions in Ivvavik National Park and its vicinity. Population size estimated at 120. Most of the habitat is protected. Classified as "endangered" under the Yukon Act. Muskoxen were re-introduced in Alaska, after extirpation last century. This rapidly growing introduced herd spread into the Yukon, beginning in the early 1970s.

White-tailed Deer: Less than a dozen reliable observations from three ecoregions. Spread into the Yukon from northeastern BC in recent decades. Classified as "endangered" under the Yukon Act.

Elk: Distribution restricted to two ecoregions with a total population size of about 100 to 120. Herd growth is affected by predation, poaching, traffic losses and expanding agriculture and livestock grazing. Classified "endangered" under the Yukon Act. Elk in south-central Yukon are a re-introduced species, however, native elk are moving into the southeastern Yukon from B.C.

Bowhead Whale: Circumpolar in distribution. Slowly recovering after excessive harvests at turn of century. Current total population estimated at about 5,000. Listed as "endangered" in Canada (COSEWIC) and United States.

BLUE LIST

Wood Bison: Distribution restricted to two ecoregions, with a current population estimate of about 500. This is a re-introduced, rapidly growing population. Wood Bison are designated as "endangered" under the Yukon Act and "threatened" under COSEWIC.

Polar Bear: Circumpolar in distribution, with the eastern Beaufort Sea populations estimated at 2,500. Polar Bears are protected under international agreement and are designated as "vulnerable" by COSEWIC.

Mule Deer: Observed in eight ecoregions, primarily near human settlements or along transportation corridors. Population estimated at 500 to 1,000. The range of mule deer is expanding and population appears to be growing. Designated as "endangered" under the Yukon Act.

Fisher: A very small population size, whose distribution is restricted to six ecoregions in southeastern Yukon. Fisher may be affected by trapping and by forest harvesting practices.

YELLOW LIST

White Whale (Beluga): The population of the Mackenzie delta and Beaufort Sea is estimated at 20,000. There is a subsistence harvest by aboriginal people, but the population is assumed to be stable. Species is monitored for affects of long-range atmospheric contaminants.

Stone's Sheep: Distributed over five ecoregions. At places of contact with Dall's sheep, intergradation resulted in populations with "Fannin" colouration. Population is estimated at 4,000 and is assumed to be stable.

Mountain Goat: Distribution limited to seven ecoregions in southern and southeastern Yukon, with a population estimate of 1,400. About 800 are protected in Kluane National Park.

Grey Wolf: Found in all Yukon ecoregions, with a total population estimated at 4,000 to 4,500. Status is affected by prey density, hunting and trapping. There was widespread human persecution, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s.

Grizzly Bear: Distribution over at least 20 ecoregions with a total population size estimated at 6,000 to 7,000. The grizzly is a valuable trophy animal. Hunting and control of nuisance animals may impose limits on population growth.

Wolverine: Found in all 23 of Yukon's ecoregions. Status is affected by trapping, hunting, the status of ungulate populations and human encroachment on wilderness. The western population is designated "vulnerable" by COSEWIC.

Arctic Fox: A very small breeding population is distributed in only one ecoregion in the arctic. Habitat is protected in Ivvavik National Park and Herschel Island Territorial Park. Status is affected by trapping and denning habitat losses.

Ogilvie Mountains Lemming: The only endemic Yukon mammal species. It is found in one or two ecoregions. The proposed Tombstone Territorial Park may protect significant habitat if mining is prohibited.

Western Jumping Mouse: Known to occur in only one ecoregion in southern Yukon. Forest harvesting practices may affect their status.

GREEN LIST

Bearded Seal: Abundant and widespread throughout arctic waters. Solitary, preferring shallow shelf ice. Seasonal resident, infrequently found within waters associated with the Yukon's North Slope. This species is monitored for affects of long range atmospheric contaminants.

Ringed Seal: Abundant and widespread within the Beaufort Sea and throughout arctic waters. Common along the Yukon's North Coast. Populations considered stable. This species is monitored for affects of long-range atmospheric contaminants.

Black Bear: Distributed over about 20 ecoregions with a population estimate of around 10,000. Population appears to be stable with some human-caused mortalities through hunting and disposition of problem bears.

Dall's Sheep: Distribution over 11 ecoregions. Intergradation with Stone's sheep where their ranges overlap. Population size is estimated at about 18,000 and assumed to be stable, except for periodic, weather-related heavy lamb mortalities.

Moose: Distribution covers at least 20 ecoregions, with a Yukon population estimated at 60,000 to 70,000. Locally, predation and heavy hunting pressure have had impacts, but Yukon-wide, the status is stable or slowly increasing.

Woodland/Mountain Caribou: Distributed over 15 ecoregions and divided into 23 sub-populations or herds, with a total population size of 27,000 to 36,000. Except for some easily accessable herds, their status appears to be stable.

Barrenground Caribou: Distributed over nine ecoregions with a population size of about 150,000. Population size fluctuates naturally and is currently about 20% lower than 15 years ago.

Black-backed Shrew: Distributed over at least 10 ecoregions. Although the range is not well documented, their status appears to be secure.

Common Shrew: Distributed over 21 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Pygmy Shrew: Distributed over 21 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Dusky Shrew: Distributed over 21 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Water Shrew: Distributed over 13 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Tundra Shrew: Distributed over at least 11 ecoregions. Although the range is not well documented, their status is secure.

Barrenground Shrew: The Yukon has a significant proportion of the Canadian population, restricted to three ecoregions in northern Yukon, where much of the range is protected in Ivvavik National Park and Herschel Island Territorial Park. Its status is apparently secure.

Little Brown Myotis: Distributed over 13 ecoregions in southern Yukon, where populations may have increased due to human-made summer roosting habitats. Their status is secure.

Snowshoe Hare: Distributed in 21 ecoregions across the Yukon. The status of their cyclic populations is affected by small game hunting and habitat losses due to wildfire control. Their status is secure.

Collared Pika: The Yukon has a significant proportion of the Canadian and North American populations, however it is widely distributed over 20 ecoregions. Some populations are protected in Kluane National Park. Their status is secure.

Northern Red-backed Vole: Distributed over 22 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Brown Lemming: Distributed over 22 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Long-tailed Vole: Distributed over 21 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Singing Vole: The Yukon has a significant proportion of the Canadian and North American populations. Its distribution is not well understood, however, it is found in at least 11 ecoregions. It is protected in Kluane and Vuntut National Parks. Its status is apparently secure.

Tundra Vole: The Yukon has a significant proportion of the Canadian population. It is distributed over 20 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Meadow Vole: Distributed over 21 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Chestnut-cheeked Vole: Distributed over 14 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Muskrat: Distributed in 22 ecoregions. Their status, affected by trapping, is secure.

Heather Vole: Distributed over 11 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Northern Bog Lemming: Distributed over 21 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Collared Lemming: Although distributed in only four ecoregions in northern Yukon, much of their range is protected in Ivvavik National Park and Herschel Island Territorial Park. Its status is apparently secure.

Beaver: Distributed in 21 ecoregions. Their status, affected by trapping, is secure.

Bushy-tailed Woodrat: Distributed over 13 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Deer Mouse: Distributed over 14 ecoregions. Their status is secure.

Porcupine: Distributed over 22 ecoregions. Their status, affected by small game hunting, is secure.

Northern Flying Squirrel: Distributed over 13 ecoregions, the Yukon has the only Canadian population of the *yukonensis* subspecies. Their status is secure.

Hoary Marmot: Distributed over 14 ecoregions, the Yukon has a moderate proportion of the Canadian population of the species, including a significant proportion of the *caligata* subspecies. Their status, affected by subsistence harvest, is secure.

Woodchuck: Distributed over 12 ecoregions, the Yukon has a significant proportion of the Canadian population of the *ochracea* subspecies. Their status, affected by subsistence harvest, is secure.

Arctic Ground Squirrel: Distributed over all 23 of Yukon's ecoregions. The Yukon has significant proportions of the Canadian populations of the *kennicottii* and *plesius* subspecies. Their status, affected by small game hunting and subsistence harvest, is secure.

Least Chipmunk: Distributed over 14 ecoregions. The Yukon has a significant proportion of the Canadian population of the *caniceps* species. Their status is secure.

Red Squirrel: Distributed over 21 ecoregions. Their status, affected by trapping, is secure.

Meadow Jumping Mouse: Distributed over 13 ecoregions. The Yukon has a significant proportion of the Canadian population of the *alascensis* subspecies. Their status is secure.

Coyote: Coyotes colonized 11 ecoregions of the Yukon in the 20th century. Their status, affected by big game hunting and trapping, is secure.

Red Fox: Distributed over 22 of the Yukon's ecoregions. Their status, affected by trapping, is secure.

Lynx: Distributed over 21 of the Yukon's ecoregions. Their status, affected by the snowshoe hare cycle and trapping, is secure.

River Otter: Distributed over 22 of the Yukon's ecoregions. Their status, affected by trapping, is secure.

Marten: Distributed over 21 of the Yukon's ecoregions. Their status, affected by trapping and forest harvesting practices, is secure.

Ermine: Distributed over 22 of the Yukon's ecoregions. Their status, affected by trapping, is secure.

Least Weasel: Distributed over 22 ecoregions, the Yukon has a significant proportion of the Canadian population of the *eskimo* subspecies. Their status is secure.

Mink: Distributed over 22 of the Yukon's ecoregions. Their status, affected by trapping, is secure.

LIST OF MAMMALS WITH UNDETERMINED STATUS

Killer Whale or Orca: Rare visitor to coastal waters of the Yukon North Slope and Beaufort Sea. Reported frequently over core range in Atlantic and Pacific waters. There is a single observation from the turn of the century of a killer whale in the Yukon River at Dawson City.

Cougar: There are over 100 reports on file of people claiming to have seen cougars. These observations cover an area from Whitehorse in the south to the Dempster Highway near Fort MacPherson in the north. It is not known how many of these sighting reports are reliable. There is as yet no tangible evidence that would allow a status determination to be made.

House Mouse: This exotic inhabits a few buildings in Whitehorse and Dawson City but has not become feral. It is assumed that these mice were brought to the Yukon with imports of hay and other animal feeds.

AMPHIBIANS

Red List

not applicable

BLUE LIST

Columbia Spotted Frog: Found in one ecoregion in southwestern Yukon, where only one breeding population may be present.

Boreal Chorus Frog: Found in one ecoregion in southeastern Yukon, where only one breeding population may be present.

YELLOW LIST

Boreal Toad: Distribution restricted to two or three ecoregions in southeast Yukon in only five known breeding populations.

GREEN LIST

Wood Frog: Widely distributed in 20 ecoregions where populations are secure.

BIRDS

RED LIST

Yellow-billed Loon: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Rare, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitat with high threat. Yukon population limited to coastal area.

Double-crested Cormorant: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high vulnerability, and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Only known breeding colony at Lake Laberge with high vulnerability.

Brant: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Highly specialized breeding habitat with extreme vulnerability and specialized migration habitat with high threat. Nesting colonies along North Coast highly vulnerable.

King Eider: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with high threat. Very rare breeder on North Coast.

Common Eider: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with high threat. High concentrations during migration on North Coast.

Peregrine Falcon (tundrius): Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high vulnerability and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Vulnerable at nest sites.

Ruddy Turnstone: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitats with low threat and specialized migration habitat with high threat. Concentrates on North Coast during migration.

Short-billed Dowitcher: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high threat and migration habitats with low threat. Known nesting areas in close proximity to settlement areas.

Wilson's Phalarope: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with high threat. Known nesting areas in close proximity to settlement areas.

Red Phalarope: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat and migration habitat with high threat. Concentrations during migration on North Coast.

Black Tern: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Highly specialized breeding habitat with extreme vulnerability and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Only known breeding colony at Blind Lake.

Black Guillemot: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Highly specialized breeding and migration habitat with extreme vulnerability. Western Arctic's largest breeding colony on Herschel Island.

Pileated Woodpecker: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited breeding distribution. Highly specialized breeding habitat with extreme level of threat and specialized migration/winter habitat with high threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Eastern Phoebe: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat. One site on the La Biche River is the only known breeding location.

Blue-headed Vireo: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Uncommon, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Philadelphia Vireo: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and migration habitat with low threat. Found only on the La Biche River, with high risk from industrial development.

Red-eyed Vireo: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Uncommon, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Mountain Chickadee: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat, and specialized winter habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester; winter habitat less general than other chickadees. Increasing risk due to logging.

Winter Wren: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Very rare, with limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Marsh Wren: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Bluethroat: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat. Canadian breeding population limited to the Yukon.

Yellow Wagtail: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat. Canadian breeding population limited to the Yukon.

Magnolia Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Cape May Warbler: Breeding expected but not confirmed Uncommon, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Bay-breasted Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Black-and-white Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Ovenbird: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Mourning Warbler: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Very rare, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat. Population limited to the La Biche River, with risk from industrial development.

MacGillivray's Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Very rare, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat. Only one confirmed breeding site.

Canada Warbler: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized probable breeding distribution. Highly specialized breeding habitat with extreme level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Western Tanager: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Le Conte's Sparrow: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Very rare, with very limited and highly localized probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with moderate threat. Very specific wetland habitat requirements and negatively impacted by slight changes in moisture conditions.

Song Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Extremely rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Uncommon, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

BLUE LIST

Pied-billed Grebe: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Tundra Swan: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat, and migration habitat with extreme vulnerability. Significant staging concentrations at M'Clintock Bay and Nisutlin River Delta.

Trumpeter Swan: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat and highly specialized migration habitat with extreme vulnerability. Significant staging concentrations at M'Clintock Bay and Nisutlin River Delta.

Snow Goose: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited and highly localized breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat and specialized migration habitat with extreme vulnerability. High concentrations on North Slope during fall migration.

Redhead: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Swainson's Hawk: Breeding expected by not confirmed. Rare, with very limited and highly localized probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Merlin: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Peregrine Falcon (anatum): Confirmed breeder. Rare, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high vulnerability and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Vulnerable at nest sites.

Greater Yellowlegs: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Rare, with limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Surfbird: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat. Canadian breeding population limited to the Yukon.

Stilt Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Pomarine Jaeger: Migrant. Uncommon, with very limited distribution. Specialized migration habitat with high threat.

Parasitic Jaeger: Confirmed breeder. Common, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat and migration habitat with high threat.

Glaucous Gull: Confirmed breeder. Common, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high vulnerability and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Breeding colonies vulnerable.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Rare, with limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Rare, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Gray-headed Chickadee: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Rare, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Uncommon, with limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Cedar Waxwing: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Timberline Brewer's Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Evening Grosbeak: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Uncommon, with very limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and winter habitats with low threat.

YELLOW LIST

Gadwall: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Greater Scaup: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat and migration habitats with moderate threat. High concentrations during migration on North Coast.

Surf Scoter: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat, and migration habitats with moderate threat. High concentrations during migration on North Coast.

White-winged Scoter: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat, and migration habitats with moderate threat. High concentrations during migration on North Coast.

Oldsquaw: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat, and migration habitats with moderate threat. High concentrations during migration on North Coast.

Ruddy Duck: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Osprey: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migrations habitat with low threat. Nest sites conspicuous.

Bald Eagle: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high vulnerability and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Nest sites conspicuous.

Northern Harrier: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Northern Goshawk: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration/winter habitats with low threat.

Red-tailed Hawk: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Harlan's Red-tailed Hawk: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Rough-legged Hawk: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat. North America's highest nesting densities on Herschel Island.

Golden Eagle: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat and specialized migration habitat with low threat.

American Kestrel: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Gyrfalcon: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high vulnerability and specialized migration/ winter habitat with low threat. Vulnerable at nest sites.

Blue Grouse: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat.

White-tailed Ptarmigan: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitats with low threat and specialized winter habitat with moderate threat. Populations concentrate in winter.

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with moderate threat. Lek sites are vulnerable; concentrates in winter.

Sora: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

American Coot: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Sandhill Crane: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Killdeer: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Whimbrel: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Common, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Pectoral Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Common, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Long-billed Dowitcher: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Red-necked Phalarope: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat and migration habitat with high threat. Anecdotal evidence of declines in Yukon population.

Thayer's Gull: Migrant. Uncommon, with limited distribution. Specialized migration habitat with low threat. Only recorded as fall migrant. Increased coverage may indicate moderately widespread distribution.

Arctic Tern: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high vulnerability and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Breeding colonies vulnerable.

Snowy Owl: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitat: with low threat. Very high summer concentrations at Herschel Island in some years.

Northern Hawk Owl: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat, and specialized winter habitats with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Great Gray Owl: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized winter habitat with low threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Short-eared Owl: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Boreal Owl: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat, and specialized winter habitats with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Black-backed Woodpecker: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitat with high level of threat. Winter concentrations in spruce beetle infested areas increase vulnerability.

Least Flycatcher: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Hammond's Flycatcher: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and migration habitat with low threat.

Dusky Flycatcher: Breeding expected but not confirmed. Uncommon, with limited probable breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Warbling Vireo: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized winter habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Northern Wheatear: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat. Significant portion of western Canadian breeding population limited to the Yukon.

Mountain Bluebird: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

American Redstart: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and migration habitat with low threat.

Townsend's Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high level of threat and specialized migration habitat with moderate threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Swamp Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

White-throated Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with very limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and migration habitat with low threat.

Smith's Longspur: Confirmed breeder. Rare, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

GREEN LIST

Red-throated Loon: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Pacific Loon: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Common Loon: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Horned Grebe: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Red-necked Grebe: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Greater White-fronted Goose: Confirmed breeder. Common, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Canada Goose: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Eurasian Wigeon: Migrant. Uncommon, with moderately widespread distribution. Specialized migration habitat with low threat.

American Wigeon: Confirmed breeder. Abundant with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Mallard: Confirmed breeder. Abundant with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Blue-winged Teal: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Northern Shoveler: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Northern Pintail: Confirmed breeder. Abundant with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Green-winged Teal: Confirmed breeder. Abundant with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Canvasback: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Ring-necked Duck: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Lesser Scaup: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat, moulting habitat with high vulnerability, and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Significant moulting concentrations in Old Crow Flats.

Harlequin Duck: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Bufflehead: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Common Goldeneye: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding/moulting habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester; significant moulting concentrations in Old Crow Flats.

Barrow's Goldeneye: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding/moulting habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester; significant moulting concentrations in Old Crow Flats.

Red-breasted Merganser: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Common Merganser: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration/winter habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Ruffed Grouse: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat.

Spruce Grouse: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat.

Willow Ptarmigan: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitats with low threat and specialized winter habitat with moderate threat. Populations concentrate in winter.

Rock Ptarmigan: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitats with low threat and specialized winter habitat with moderate threat. Populations concentrate in winter.

Black-bellied Plover: Migrant. Rare, with moderately widespread distribution. Specialized migration habitat with low threat.

American Golden-Plover: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Semipalmated Plover: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Lesser Yellowlegs: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Solitary Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Wandering Tattler: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Spotted Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Upland Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Hudsonian Godwit: Migrant. Uncommon, with moderately widespread distribution. Specialized migration habitat with low threat.

Sanderling: Migrant. Uncommon, with moderately widespread distribution. Specialized migration habitat with low threat.

Western Sandpiper: Migrant. Uncommon, with moderately widespread distribution. Specialized migration habitat with low threat.

Least Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Baird's Sandpiper: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Common Snipe: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Long-tailed Jaeger: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Bonaparte's Gull: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Mew Gull: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with moderate threat. High concentrations at Nares Lake during spring staging.

Herring Gull: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with high vulnerability and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Breeding colonies vulnerable.

Great Horned Owl: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat.

Common Nighthawk: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Belted Kingfisher: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Downy Woodpecker: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat.

Hairy Woodpecker: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat.

Three-toed Woodpecker: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitat with high level of threat. Winter concentrations in spruce beetle infested areas increase vulnerability.

Northern Flicker: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Western Wood-Pewee: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Alder Flycatcher: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Say's Phoebe: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Northern Shrike: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Gray Jay: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat.

Black-billed Magpie: Confirmed breeder. Common, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with low threat.

Common Raven: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitats with high vulnerability. Conspicuous at nest sites; high concentrations in urban areas in winter increase vulnerability.

Horned Lark: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Tree Swallow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Violet-green Swallow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Bank Swallow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Cliff Swallow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Barn Swallow: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Black-capped Chickadee: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized winter habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

Boreal Chickadee: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and specialized winter habitat with low threat. Secondary cavity nester.

American Dipper: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and winter habitat with low threat. Concentrates at winter in open water areas.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Townsend's Solitaire: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Swainson's Thrush: Confirmed breeder. Abundant with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Hermit Thrush: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

American Robin: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Generalized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Varied Thrush: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

American Pipit: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Bohemian Waxwing: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration/winter habitats with low threat. Winter populations affected by berry crops.

Tennessee Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding habitat with moderate threat and migration habitat with low threat. Negatively impacted by logging.

Orange-crowned Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Yellow Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Yellow-rumped Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Abundant with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Blackpoll Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Northern Waterthrush: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Common Yellowthroat: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Wilson's Warbler: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

American Tree Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Chipping Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Savannah Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Fox Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Lincoln's Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

White-crowned Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Golden-crowned Sparrow: Confirmed breeder. Common, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Dark-eyed Junco: Confirmed breeder. Abundant with widespread breeding distribution. Generalized breeding habitat with low threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat.

Lapland Longspur: Confirmed breeder. Common, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Snow Bunting: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat

Red-winged Blackbird: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Rusty Blackbird: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Brown-headed Cowbird: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Generalized breeding habitat with low threat and specialized migration habitat with low threat.

Gray-crowned Rosy Finch: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Pine Grosbeak: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration/winter habitats with low threat.

Purple Finch: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

Red Crossbill: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration/winter habitats with low threat.

White-winged Crossbill: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration/winter habitats with low threat.

Common Redpoll: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration/winter habitats with low threat.

Hoary Redpoll: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with limited breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration/winter habitats with low threat.

Pine Siskin: Confirmed breeder. Uncommon, with moderately widespread breeding distribution. Specialized breeding and migration habitats with low threat.

STATUS UNDETERMINED (DESIGNATION: S5) (U)

a) Potential breeders requiring more information

Cinnamon Teal
Black Scoter
Hooded Merganser
Broad-winged Hawk
Dunlin
Franklin's Gull
Little Gull
Ring-billed Gull
Glaucous-winged Gull
Sabine's Gull
Ross's Gull
Ivory Gull
Caspian Tern
Mourning Dove
Northern Saw-whet Owl
Rufous Hummingbird
Eastern Kingbird
American Crow
Brown Creeper
Red-throated Pipit
Palm Warbler
Clay-colored Sparrow
Brewer's Blackbird
House Finch

b) Introduced Species (I)

Rock Dove: Confirmed breeder in Whitehorse only.
European Starling: Confirmed breeder. Moderately widespread.

c) Vagrants (V)

Eared Grebe
Western Grebe
Great Blue Heron
Black Vulture
Turkey Vulture
Bean Goose
Wood Duck
Common Crane
Snowy Plover
Wood Sandpiper
Willet
Bar-tailed Godwit
Marbled Godwit
Black Turnstone
Red Knot
Little Stint
White-rumped Sandpiper
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
California Gull
Iceland Gull
Lesser Black-backed Gull
Slaty-backed Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
Red-legged Kittiwake
Thick-billed Murre
Ancient Murrelet
Red-breasted Sapsucker
Western Kingbird
Steller's Jay
Clark's Nutcracker
Purple Martin
Nashville Warbler
Lark Sparrow
Lazuli Bunting
Meadowlark
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Common Grackle
Baltimore Oriole
Brambling
American Goldfinch
House Sparrow

d) Exotic (E)

Ring-necked Pheasant

FISHES

RED LIST

not applicable

BLUE LIST

not applicable

YELLOW LIST

Chum Salmon: Stock is rebuilding, possibly increasing over the longer term. Yukon chum runs show great variation between years. Harvested both commercially and for subsistence, but overall population trend assumed to be stable.

Sockeye Salmon: Range restricted to the Alsek River drainage basin. Important subsistence-, sport-, and commercial species; harvested throughout its range. Intensively managed by the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Kokanee (Wild Stock / Alsek River drainage basin): Distribution restricted to two subdrainages that encompass the Alsek River drainage basin. Habitat for one stock contained entirely within Kluane National Park and carefully monitored.

Chinook Salmon: Important commercial-, sport-, and subsistence species that is harvested throughout its range. Intensively managed by the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. In BC some stocks are at "high risk", and "endangered" or "threatened" in US coastal states.

Rainbow Trout (Wild Stock/Alsek River drainage basin): Alsek River drainage basin populations represent the only indigenous stock in Yukon. One population impacted by hydro development and has been recently re-introduced. Intensively managed by Yukon Territorial Government.

Bull Trout (Wild Stock): Common in the Liard River drainage of southeast Yukon. Very sensitive to land use activities, especially forestry practices and over-fishing. Declining stocks in other jurisdictions such as Alberta and Midwestern US.

Lake Trout: Stocks very sensitive to over-exploitation and habitat changes. Highly sought after sportfish and intensively managed by Yukon Territorial Government. Some stocks in decline related to over-fishing. Some subsistence and commercial harvesting.

Squanga Whitefish: "Vulnerable" designation approved and assigned by COSEWIC in 1987. Known to inhabit only four lakes within Yukon. A sub-species assumed to be genetically distinct and from lake whitefish.

White Sucker: At western limit of their large North American distribution. Only confirmed Yukon population is a single lake within the Peel River drainage.

GREEN LIST

Dolly Varden / Arctic Char Complex (Wild Stock): Dolly Varden and Arctic Char are difficult to differentiate and referred to as a "complex". Infrequently reported, except in the Alsek River- and Yukon North Slope drainages, where they are common. Significant portion of their habitat is contained within Kluane National Park and Sanctuary and in Ivvavik National Park.

Arctic Cisco: Common occurrence in coastal drainages of the Yukon North Slope. Runs of arctic cisco show great variation between years. Some commercial harvest in Alaska; overall population trend assumed to be stable.

Least Cisco: Common throughout upper Yukon River drainage basin and Yukon North Slope. Stocks can be either anadromous or confined to freshwater. Some commercial and subsistence harvests.

Lake Whitefish: Widely distributed throughout Yukon and North America. Stable populations but with some variation between stocks. Important subsistence species, some commercial harvesting. One of the most important commercially sought freshwater species in Canada.

Round Whitefish: Yukon contains a significant portion of Canadian stock. Reported frequently throughout its range. Stable populations but with some localized declines related to harvesting or habitat disturbances.

Arctic Grayling: Widely distributed throughout Yukon and northeastern North America. Highly sought after sportfish, with some subsistence harvest. Stable populations but with some localized declines related to harvesting or habitat disturbances.

Northern Pike: Ranges widely throughout Yukon and North America. Highly sought after sportfish, with some subsistence harvest. Stable populations but with some localized declines related to harvesting and/or habitat disturbances.

Lake Chub: Ranges widely throughout Yukon and North America. Important prey species for other fishes and wildlife. Stable populations but with some localized declines primarily related to habitat disturbances.

Longnose Sucker: Ranges widely throughout Yukon and North America. Some subsistence harvests. Stable populations and frequently reported throughout its range.

Burbot: Ranges widely throughout Yukon and North America. Some subsistence harvests. Stable populations and frequently reported throughout its range. In Alaska some stocks are over-harvested.

Slimy Sculpin: Ranges widely throughout Yukon and North America. Important prey species for other fishes and wildlife. Stable populations but with some localized declines primarily related to habitat disturbances.

LIST OF FISH SPECIES WITH UNDETERMINED STATUS

Arctic Lamprey: Infrequently reported from various locations associated with the mainstem of the upper Yukon River drainage basin. More common in the coastal drainages of the Bering Sea.

Coho Salmon: Ranges within Alsek River and the Porcupine River sub-basin of the upper Yukon drainage basins. Important subsistence-, sport-, and commercial species harvested throughout its range. In BC some stocks are at "high risk" and in US south coastal states "threatened".

Rainbow Trout (Yukon River drainage basin): An exotic species introduced to the Yukon River Basin. Established from plantings of a non-indigenous strain of rainbow trout into McIntyre Creek, a small tributary of the upper Yukon River Basin. Highly sought after sportfish.

Steelhead: Infrequently reported and range restricted to the Alsek River drainage basin. Many stocks within BC are of "special concern".

Bering Cisco: One documented occurrence from the mainstem of the Yukon River near Dawson City, Yukon. Frequently reported in coastal drainages of the Bering Sea.

Broad Whitefish: Ranges throughout the Peel (Mackenzie) and upper Yukon drainage basins. Important subsistence species and highly sought after. In North America found only in the arctic drainages of the northwest.

Pygmy Whitefish: Infrequently reported within several Yukon sub-drainages. Species has a discontinuous North American distribution.

Inconnu: Ranges throughout the Peel (Mackenzie) and upper Yukon drainage basins. Some subsistence harvests. In North America found only in the arctic drainages of the northwest.

Boreal / Rainbow Smelt Complex: Boreal Smelt and Rainbow Smelt are difficult to differentiate and referred to as a "complex". Common occurrence in coastal drainages of the Yukon North Slope. Some subsistence harvests.

Flathead Chub: Present throughout the Mackenzie River drainage basin and west central North America. In Yukon reported only in the Peel (Mackenzie) River drainage basin.

Longnose Dace: Present throughout the Mackenzie drainage basin and widely distributed through north central North America. In Yukon reported only in the Peel (Mackenzie) River drainage basin.

Ninespine Stickleback: In Yukon known to be established within one pothole lake stocked with rainbow trout, where it is believed to have been introduced. Natural occurrence within Yukon unconfirmed. Ranges widely throughout North America.

Trout-perch: Occurs in the upper Yukon River drainage basins but reported only in the Porcupine River sub-basin. Widely distributed throughout North America.

Spoonhead Sculpin: Present throughout the Mackenzie River drainage basin and widely distributed through central North America. Assessed by COSEWIC and considered as a species not at risk.

APPENDIX 2

NATIONAL ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION OF SPECIES AT RISK

Federal, provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for wildlife commit to a national approach for the protection of species at risk. The goal is to prevent species in Canada from becoming extinct as a consequence of human activity.

We recognize that:

i) species do not recognize jurisdictional boundaries and cooperation is crucial to the conservation and protection of species at risk;

ii) the conservation of species at risk is a key component of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, which aims to conserve biological diversity in Canada;

iii) Governments have a leadership role in providing sound information and appropriate measures for the conservation and protection of species at risk, and the effective involvement of all Canadians is essential;

iv) species conservation initiatives will be met through complementary federal and provincial/territorial legislation, regulations, policies and programs; especially those which foster effective and long-term stewardship of wildlife species and their habitats and,

v) lack of full scientific certainty must not be used as a reason to delay measures to avoid or minimize threats to species at risk.

We agree to:

i) participate in the Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council in order to coordinate our activities and resolve issues for the protection of species at risk in Canada;

ii) recognize the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada as a source of independent advice on the status of species at risk nationally; and,

iii) establish complementary legislation and programs that provide for effective protection of species at risk throughout Canada, and that will:

a. address all non-domestic species;

b. provide an independent process for assessing the status of species at risk;

c. legally designate species as threatened or endangered,

d. provide immediate legal protection for threatened or endangered species;

e. provide protection for the habitat of threatened or endangered species;

f. provide for the development of recovery plans within one year for endangered species and two years for threatened species that address the identified threats to the species and its habitat;

g. ensure multi-jurisdictional cooperation for the protection of species that cross borders through the development and implementation of recovery plans;

h. consider the needs of species at risk as part of environmental assessment processes;

i. implement recovery plans in a timely fashion;

j. monitor, assess and report regularly on the status of all wild species;

k. emphasize preventive measures to keep species from becoming at risk;

l. improve awareness of the needs of species at risk;

m. recognize and support stewardship efforts by land owners and users, and encourage citizens to participate in conservation and protection actions; and,

n. provide for effective enforcement,

iv) refer any disputes that may arise under this Accord to the Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council for Resolution.

Additional guidance on the implementation of this approach is provided in the evolving national framework for the conservation of species at risk.